Nippon Times

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ALLIED FORCES MASSED IN LOWER RHINE SECTOR

Huge Combined Army Lines Dusseldorf-Arnhem Front Ready for Big Push

Domei

BERLIN, March 22.—The military spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse stated today that the Canadian 1st and British 2nd armies as well as a considerable portion of the American 1st army are lined up along the lower Rhine between Dusseldorf and Arnhem over an approximately 100-kilometer front ready to participate in the big Anglo-American offensive.

Violent fighting in the Rhine-Hessian Palatinate area continued by day and night. In the rear of the American tank spearheads, infantry units are engaged in furious combats particularly in the Nahe sector as well as in the wooded Palatinate mountains north of Kaiserslautern. While numerous German bases are holding out in all directions, big groups fought their way back to the east, cutting, time and again, the supply lines of the American armored formations.

On the northernmost wing heavy street fighting at Bingen on the Rhine continued. Between the Nahe and the Rhine German reserves in the face of heavy American pressure fought their way back to the east destroying 62 American tanks. In the outskirts of Mainz which was attacked from the west and south the German troops, wiping out several mechanized vanguards, compelled the Americans to wait for reinforcements. After the bridgehead garrison of Oppenheim had put up incessant resistance for 48 hours, it withdrew to the eastern bank of the Rhine last night.

The path of another American tank detachment from Alzey to Worms is also covered with numerous tank wrecks. In the outskirts of Worms as well as in the industrial district of Oppau violent house-to-house fighting flared up. In the Palatinate forest American tanks are pressing in the direction of the famous Weinstrasse while the speed of the Allied advance has slowed down.

Kesselring on W. Front

Domei

ZURICH, March 22.—Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, Commander of the Reich forces on the Italian Front, is at present in personal command of the Reich forces on the Western Front, with Field Marshal Johannes Blaskowitz, formerly Commander of the Reich forces in South France, assisting him, it is revealed in a dispatch from the front.

However, it has not yet been revealed where Field Marshal Gert von Rundstedt, who in December last year won distinction with his attacks on Ardennes, has been transferred from his position of Commander of the Reich forces on the Western Front.

Field Marshal Kesselring directed defense fighting in Italy and is recognized for his extraordinary abilities. Military circles view with great interest the appointment of Kesselring as Supreme Commander on the Western Front as foreshadowing a change in German Army tactics.

Oppeln Offensive Begins

Domei

ZURICH, March 22.—The Red Army offensive has begun west and south of Oppeln by the 1st Ukrainian army, it was announced by Marshal Josef Stalin in an order of the day tonight in Moscow, according to a report from that city. Oppeln is 47 miles southeast of Breslau.

According to the announcement, the Soviets advanced 40 kilometers and 25 miles in each direction.

The commander on this front is Marshal Konev to whom the order was addressed.

It is reported that the Soviets have captured Cosel, 26 miles southeast of Oppeln, Aberglogau, 22 miles south of Oppeln and Neustadt, 25 miles southwest of Oppeln.

This drve consolidates Konev's left flank which now based in the Sudeten mountains and strengthens his efforts to control the Moravian gap into Czechoslovakia.

Luftwaffe Bombs England

Domei

MADRID, March 22.—The Luftwaffe again attacked England today causing heavy casualties and damage, it was announced in London.

Chilean Ship Razed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 22.—At least 82 persons were killed when a fire broke out on the Chilean ship Mapocho on Monday, according to a report from Santiago.

Moscow Radio Backs Soviet Proposed Line For Voting in Council

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 22.—The Moscow radio today defended the Soviet sponsored voting procedure in the proposed United Nations Council, the procedure which has aroused considerable criticisms in the United States, Britain and many of the smaller countries. The Moscow report said that attempts were being made to return the Security League to what is described as the evil days of the League of Nations. The commentator declared that the old League had done nothing to save small countries from Fascist aggression, whereas the future Security Council League could insure small nations' interest through the collaboration of the great Powers.

CONTROL OF DARDANELLES IMPORTANT FOR SOVIETS

Pact Denunciation Precursor of Alliance With Turks, Says U.S. Commentator

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 22.—The Soviet Union's abrogation of her Treaty of Friendship and Neutrality with Turkey is a precursor of a full-scale alliance with the Turks, as Soviet Russia, who does not intend to be cut off from her sources of supply in any future war similar to World War II, is going to demand a stronger voice in the control of the Dardanelles, Graham Fletcher, American commentator, declared over the radio today. Fletcher also hinted that the Dardanelles question is likely to be discussed at the United Nations' Conference at San Francisco scheduled for April 25.

Fletcher's comment is quoted in full:

"The Soviets say that their Treaty of Friendship, and Neutrality no longer corresponds with the new situation, and that it was necessary to make certain improvements on it. Thus they have denounced their treaty with the Turks, which automatically would have been renewed on November 7 had they not taken this step.

"What this means is that the Soviets, realizing the power they will wield in the postwar period, are going to demand a stronger voice in the control of the Dardanelles.

"During the dark days of the war, when German submarines were raiding shipping in the Atlantic and sending our merchant ships to the bottom in wholesale numbers, we found ways and means of supplying the Russians with the arms, equipment, and food needed to carry on their fight against the Germans, by utilizing the far northern water route to Murmansk and later by using the Mediterranean to the Near East from whence the supplies were shipped overland to Russia.

"Now the Russians are taking steps to ensure that in the event they are involved in another war, they will not be denied the use of the vital straits leading to the Black Sea.

"The importance of the Dardanelles was impressed upon the world in 1912 when Turkey temporarily closed the waterways. Great quantities of grain rotted in Russian Black Sea ports, and the commerce of other countries also was seriously disturbed.

"When Turkey joined Germany and Austro-Hungary in the first World War, Russia was cut off from the western Powers because the Dardanelles was closed. The costly and unsuccessful Gallipoli expedition in 1915 was made in an effort to open the Dardanelles to Allied ships and to get help to the Russians. It was not until 1918 that Turkey yielded the straits to the Allies.

"The 1922 Treaty provided that in the future Dardanelles would remain open to every vessel of commerce or war, regardless of nationality.

"Since the Turkish declaration of war against the Germans, however, we are able to use the Dardanelles. Russia, however, does not intend to be cut off from her sources of supply in the event of any future war similar to World War II. Thus she will arrange a full scale alliance with the Turks.

"The Dardanelles question is also likely to be one of the matters for consideration at the San Francisco Conference next month, and the United States and Great Britain may well join Russia in a move to ensure that Turkey will not be the virtual one guardian of the Dardanelles in the future, as she was in the past."

EDEN TO HEAD MISSION TO 'FRISCO CONFERENCE

Attlee, Cranborne and Halifax Also Named by Churchill To Participate in Talks

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 22.—In the House of Commons today, Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed the names of four chief British delegates who will attend the United Nations World Security Conference in San Francisco on April 25, according to a London report.

Altogether the names of seven men and two women were revealed. Those disclosed today were Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee, Secretary of State for the Dominions Lord Cranborne and British Ambassador to Washington Lord Halifax.

The Laborites instantly accused the Prime Minister of packing the delegation with Conservatives for the delegation party will be headed by Eden, a Conservative. The party will also include the parliamentary secretaries of the Ministries of Labor, Health, Food and Economic Welfare.

Meanwhile, Eden speaking tonight about Britain's foreign policy, said that the Government would soon be meeting Dominion representatives in London before meeting the other anti-Axis nations at San Francisco.

"At San Francisco," he said, "the nations would embark on a new experiment in international practice; an experiment which might be the world's last chance. The smaller states must join with the great Powers to protect their common interests and they must have their due share in making great decisions."

Eden also stated that Britain has always tried to prevent Europe from falling under the domination of one Power and that they are determined that Europe should be ruled only by the free will of the separate states. He emphasized that immense problems would face both Britain and the world generally when peace came. "We could win the peace we needed only by hard working, by courage and by free enterprise," he pointed out.

Padilla to Head Party

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 22.—Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla will head the Mexican delegation to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco next month, says a report received from Mexico City today. It said that the party will consist of eight members and that their names will be announced later this week.

France Proposes Amendments

Special to the Nippon Times

MADRID, March 22.—The French Government today published its proposed amendments to the World Security Plan to be discussed at San Francisco, according to a Paris report.

The main point of the amendment is that in case of the failure of peace, France wants the regional security pacts such as the recently concluded Franco-Soviet Treaty of Alliance and Mutual Aid to come into effect without delay to play a greater part in the maintenance of peace.

One of the French proposals would permit signatories of regional pacts to act in emergencies without prior approval from the World Security Council.

Russia Overhauling Treaties

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 22.—In connection with the abrogation of the Soviet-Turkish Treaty of Friendship and Neutrality, a Reuter's diplomatic correspondent reports from London as follows:

"The Soviet Government is believed to have decided on the drastic revision of all treaties and other diplomatic commitments of the Soviet Union which conflict with the international policy agreed upon at Dumbarton Oaks and at Yalta, according to well-informed diplomatic circles in London.

"The decision of the Soviet Government to denounce the Treaty of Friendship and Neutrality with Turkey is understood to be the first step toward streamlining the Soviet foreign policy to meet the problems of the postwar period. This Treaty was concluded in 1925 and it is a breach of its terms if either Power participates in a conference to plan a new international organization. Its terms are, therefore, clearly incompatible with the new international organization to be planned at the San Francisco Conference.

"It is considered likely that at some early date discussions will begin, to restore international control of the Danube estuary and to study conditions governing the control of the Dardanelles Straits. Whether permanent arrangements can be made without considering the greater role of Russia in the Balkans appears doubtful."

Asia Charter Embraces War Aims Of Japan, Shigemitsu Reiterates

Coming San Francisco Conference of Enemy Is First Step to Next World War, Declares Foreign Minister Before Lower House Committee

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu reiterated in the Diet on Friday that Japan's ideals and war aims are embraced in the five basic principles of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration and implied that therefore it was not necessary for the Japanese Government to present to the world a Japanese plan for a postwar world structure as suggested by Representative Yusuke Tsurumi.

In answering interpellations by Representative Tsurumi before the plenary session of the Lower House budget committee, the Foreign Minister contrasted the sinister and selfish war aims of the enemy with the just and lofty aims of the Japanese.

Representative Tsurumi declared that that the results of the Crimea Conference revealed that the enemy camp's war idea of reason had broken down. Mr. Tsurumi said that he believed that the difference of views between the United States and Britain shown by the breakdown was an unsurpassed opportunity for Japan to conduct a diplomatic offensive, and asked the Foreign Minister to state his opinion.

In reply, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu stressed, "War aims themselves are the spirit of war. A war without a spirit cannot be won. The enemy has depended on his opportunism and now shows a difference in views in regard to his war aims. In contrast we have always been consistent and under a flying banner of justice are driving forward for the attainment of our war aims."

Referring to the postwar plans of the Dumbarton Oaks conference, Mr. Tsurumi said that he felt that the Government should refute them throughout the world and completely destroy them. "With April 25 lying ahead, it is one way to refute the Dumbarton Oaks plans for the Japanese Government to present its postwar plan," Mr. Tsurumi said.

The Foreign Minister answered, "There are three points in the enemy's plan for a postwar international structure. The first is to monopolize the world politically and economically. The second is for the large nations to establish the principle of dictatorship through force. And the third is to interfere in the internal affairs of the small nations, under the mask of democracy without any regard for them. It is nothing but force and dictatorship.

"Each time the Anglo-Americans open their mouths they talk of democracy, but today they are striving to establish throughout the world a dictatorship of the large nations. Actually, thus, they are attempting to establish an international structure quite different from the democracy they talk about.

"In contrast, we, through the Imperial Rescript declaring war, are fighting on the basis of the liberation and stability of our races and have as our idea of reason the spirit of equality and reciprocity."

The Foreign Minister continued, "The enemy's peace is an international armed peace while our's is based on international justice. I predict that the San Francisco conference will turn out to be a preparation for the next war. I think that it would be a good idea for the Japanese Government to present at this time a plan for a postwar world structure, but our ideals are already embraced in the five basic principles of Greater East Asia Joint Declaration."

ARAB UNION PLAN ADOPTED

Agreement Terms Unanimously Approved at Cairo Meeting

Domei

LISBON, March 22.—At a general meeting today of the Arabian Federation Conference which has been in session in Cairo for the union of all Arab races since the middle of February, the terms of agreement for a union drawn up by the Federation Preparatory Committee were unanimously adopted, it has been learned through a Cairo dispatch.

All countries with the exception of Yemen were represented and with the terms of agreement drawn up, the first step in the unification movement of all Arab races has been taken.

However, as clearly revealed in the Egyptian Prime Minister's address at the conference on March 19, the participating countries duly recognize British administrative policies in West Asia and leaves no room for doubt of England's part behind the scenes in the present Arab conference.

Canada Outlines Policy

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 22.—In outlining Canada's policy in regard to World Security and her attitude at the coming San Francisco conference, Canadian Prime Minister William MacKenzie King, who will lead the delegation to the conference, declared that the position of secondary states, such as Canada, should be clarified, according to an Ottawa dispatch.

By speaking of Canada as a "secondary state," the Prime Minister is said to have explained that he was distinguishing it from the "big" and "small" Powers. King also expressed his opinion that such secondary states will have greater responsibilities than small nations and should therefore be given appropriate powers.

Also according to the same dispatch, the opinion was voiced by Calwell, leader of the Opposition Party in Canada, that no perfect organization would come of the San Francisco conference but that arrangements for the maintenance of peace would probably be made there and the foundations laid for worldwide social and economic justice.

FOOD LACKING IN FRANCE

Envoy Massigli Admits Serious Dearth Before London Conferees

Domei

GENEVA, March 21.—French Ambassador Rene Massigli to London on the occasion of a speech delivered at a luncheon of British Overseas Legion in London today, said that the food situation in France is extremely severe, according to the Manchester Guardian.

"The problem is not how the present food rations can be increased but rather how the food rations can be maintained at the present level during the coming weeks," he declared. In case the rations should be still further decreased, Massigli pointed out that France will actually die from hunger.

Meanwhile, serious hunger demonstrations are being reported from various districts of France, according to the Stockholm Tidningen. Some demonstrations are said to have numbered 30,000 people. The supply situation in the Isere department is said to be the worst in the whole of France.

De Gaulle's Speech Hit

Domei

MADRID, March 21.—Instead of gradually disappearing the political misgivings in France has been growing during the past few weeks, stated French radio commentator, Jean Jaques on Wednesday. He pointed out that it cannot be denied that President Charles de Gaulle's recent speech had greatly disappointed the Consultative Assembly adding that the press and the majority of the deputies are of the opinion that the shelving of a reconstruction reform remained a disquieting factor.

He said that it was feared that further hesitations concerning this question would be tantamount to a funeral and that the national unity which had been established in the fight against Germany is gradually disintegrating.

Argentina May Declare War

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 22.—The Argentine Government is believed to be considering the possibility of declaring war upon Japan as a means of qualifying that country for a place among the anti-Axis nations and ending her diplomatic isolation, according to a Buenos Aires report. Informed quarters in Buenos Aires expressed the belief that a decision will probably be reached before the weekend on this question of declaring war.

OFFENSIVE BEING READIED TO RETAKE VITAL ISLANDS

Yiojima, Saipan, Guadalcanal To Be Recovered, Koiso Declares at Budget Session

Offensive operations for the recovery of Yiojima, as well as Saipan and Guadalcanal, are being prepared, declared Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, on Friday.

Answering a question by Isaji Tanaka, in the House of Representatives plenary budget session, the Prime Minister also stressed that the Government was determined not to allow Japanese soil to fall into enemy hands.

"We have been saying that the situation is such that we must expect the Japanese homeland to be turned into a battlefield," the Prime Minister said. "But we have been saying this in order to complete a structure in which we shall be ready for any eventuality. We are not only determined not to allow the enemy to land easily on our soil, but also to drive ahead in an offensive for the recovery of Yiojima, of course, as well as Saipan and Guadalcanal."

Supporting the Prime Minister's statement, War Minister Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama declared, "Why is everything possible being done to deal with the situation if and when Japan is turned into a battlefield and why are the Imperial Forces resisting stubbornly in the Pacific, at Rabaul, Truk, the Philippines, and in the islands farther north? These things are not being done merely as defense action against the enemy. Merely to consider these questions is to understand clearly the explanation made by the Prime Minister."

Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai said, "We are fighting with the determination to push back with certainty any situation such as today's and to drive ahead in an offensive."

U.S. CASUALTIES 859,587

Combat Losses of Army 767,680; Navy, 91,907

Domei

LISBON, March 22.—The army and navy combat casualties since the beginning of the war reached 859,587, the U.S. Army and Navy Departments reported today, according to a Washington dispatch.

Assistant Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson reported the army losses to be 767,680, on the basis of data compiled in Washington through March 14. The navy reported its toll to be 91,907. The combined total was an increase of 19,998 over last week's report, the dispatch concluded.

DEMANDS FRANCO TO QUIT

Late King Alfonso's Son Says Monarchy Must Be Restored

Domei

ZURICH, March 22.—Prince Juan, third son of late King Alfonso of Spain and claimant to the Spanish Throne, in a statement made today to the Associated Press correspondent in Lausanne, called upon General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, to resign and leave the way open for the establishment of peace and concord among the Spaniards, according to a Lausanne report. The statement said that the restoration of the Monarchy alone could provide for an effective guarantee for religion, order and liberty. It added that the Franco regime was contrary to the character and tradition of the Spanish people.

Reports reaching London at the end of February say that, "The Spanish monarchist circles in Paris report that Prince Juan is likely to issue a manifesto on the eve of the San Francisco conference," according to a Reuter's report from London. Another report at the same time comes from Paris that Senor Lopez Olivan, who represents the Spanish monarchists, had arrived in Paris on his way to Geneva for an interview with Prince Juan.

Meanwhile, according to a London report, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs John Hall told the House of Commons in reply to a question that the British Government has asked the British Charge d'Affaires in Madrid for observations on the presence of Spanish nationals with the German forces in the light of the recent report of the capture of the Spanish legionaires on the Eastern Front.

U.S. Loses Submarine

Domei

LISBON, March 21.—The submarine, Barbel, is overdue from patrol duty and is presumed as lost with its officers and men, normally about 65, when a navy communique today said that the next of kin had been notified, according to a Washington dispatch.

Nippon Forces Sink 1 Enemy Destroyer Near Andaman Isle

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, March 22.—Three enemy destroyers appeared in the waters south of the Andaman Island about 8.30 a.m. on March 19 and began firing on the island around 3 p.m. Japanese Army Units stationed there immediately engaged in an artillery duel with the enemy sinking one destroyer while the others after being dealt crippling blows were forced to flee. The Japanese side suffered hardly any damage.

STIFF ACTION CONTINUES IN MANILA BATTLE ZONE

Bitter Struggles Also Raging in Lingayen, Antipolo and Zamboanga Sectors

By M. MATSUZAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, March 22.—The battle for Manila is still raging unabated, with the Japanese putting up stiff resistance skilfully utilizing the precipitous mountains to the east and the south of the city while on the Lingayen front, the enemy forces entrenched in the valley area and jungles are further pushing their drive against the Japanese pouring large quantities of materials into the battle.

Enemy units operating east of Manila, have been concentrating their strength in the hilly area southeast of San Mateo. A part of the enemy forces with tanks and artillery units in the lead, attempted to penetrate the southeastern tip of Rekkazan, but the Japanese Units armed with trench mortars directed a concentric fire against the enemy while infantry units inflicted heavy losses by means of shock attacks. On March 17, the Japanese killed or wounded more than 220 enemy soldiers, blasted four guns and set ablaze many munition dumps. At various places around Rekkazan, offensive and defensive struggles are going on, with the Japanese frustrating all enemy penetration attempts.

In the Antipolo area, the enemy equipped with tanks attacked Tesshinzan, four kilometers east of Antipolo, where fierce fighting ensued. The enemy force which invaded the Japanese artillery position with one M4 tank and a hundred infantrymen was also subjected to furious Japanese fire. At the same time, a part of the Japanese Forces detoured to the back of the invaders and mowed down 40 of the enemy.

In the San Mateo area, the Oi Unit, though heavily surrounded, accounted for 1,700 enemy soldiers killed or wounded and blasted more than 10 tanks and other arms. South of Laguna Lake, the Japanese, are also engaged in devastating battle. On March 16, the Japanese killed or wounded 361 American soldiers and more than 517 guerrillas, and blasted many armored cars and machineguns.

Meanwhile, in the vicinity of Cuenca on the eastern coast of Taal Lake, severe struggles are still raging.

Enemy Pushing Preparations

By N. NAKAMURA
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, March 22.—In an attempt to penetrate Cagayan Valley, the enemy is frantically repairing the road leading to Balete Pass while two divisions from the San Jose area and another from San Nicolas have been thrown into the battle in the vicinity of Balete Pass.

In the area some 10 kilometers northwest of Galanguan, many bivouacs were constructed preparatory for an offensive in that area. The fact that the road northwest of Galanguan is daily travelled by more than 20 vehicles, reveals the enemy maneuvers to augment their fighting strength.

Meanwhile, in the area west of Balete Pass, an enemy force of one division strong attempted to steal through the Japanese position, but the attempt was promptly frustrated.

Pitched Battles Raging

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, March 22.—Japanese and enemy units are engaged in stiff close range combat in the Zamboanga area with both sides using hand grenades and other weapons while the enemy is also resorting to heavy artillery attack on the Japanese position.

Despite the overwhelming enemy attacks the Japanese demolished nine enemy guns, three temporary supply dumps and killed or wounded 110 soldiers on March 20.

Typical of the heroic fighting in this area is the case of a certain first class naval warrant officer who plunging into the midst of 40 or 50 enemy soldiers in an entrenchment, blew up over half of them with hand grenades and snatching one gun returned safely to his base.

11 U.S. WARCRAFT SUNK, LATEST CHECK-UP BARES

5 Carriers, 2 Battleships, 3 Cruisers, 1 Unidentified Type Destroyed, Says I.H.Q.

Further revealing the extent of the devastating blow dealt to the enemy task forces that recently dared to encroach upon the waters of Japan Proper, the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Friday announced the results of further investigations made in regard to the furious counteractions taken by Our Air Units. According to the latest announcement, the enemy suffered the loss of five regular aircraft carriers, two battleships, three cruisers and one warship of unidentified category, all sunk, as well as nearly 180 of their planes which were shot down. It should be noted that the above is not a complete result since there are believed to be other enemy losses which have not been confirmed by the Japanese.

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4 p.m. March 23

"1. The composite war results obtained by Our Air Forces in their counteroffensive operations against the enemy task forces between March 18 and 21 which have been ascertained according to later investigations follow:

Sunk:
- 5 Regular Aircraft Carriers
- 2 Battleships
- 3 Cruisers
- 1 Warship of Unidentified Category

Shot down:
- About 180 planes

"On our side, 150 planes have not yet returned.

"Damage caused to our land and sea facilities was negligible.

"2. The majority of Our Attacking Planes belonged to the Special Attack Corps and in addition to the above war results there were numerous others which have not been confirmed."

Results Believed Greater

Results of Japanese attacks on the enemy task force which began to flee from the seas south of Shikoku are believed to be greater than announced in view of the vast quantity of oil and wreckage floating on the sea in the region of combat.

Pursuing the fleeing enemy task force, Japanese Air Units caught the enemy at about 10 a.m. on Wednesday and quickly bombed and damaged a battleship. In addition, 10 Japanese planes hit their targets.

According to Japanese scout reports on Tuesday, an oil spot 2,000 meters in diameter was sighted in the field of battle, indicating a sunken enemy vessel. Much floating wreckage was also seen. Other great blotches of oil and much floating wreckage covered the entire area.

Results announced by the Imperial Headquarters since March 18 are two regular carriers sunk, a carrier or battleship sunk, a battleship or cruiser sunk, two destroyers sunk, two unidentified category warships sunk, two regular carriers damaged, one battleship damaged, and one unidentified category warship damaged, for a total of 12. In addition, however, great explosions and numerous columns of fire were seen and it is believed that the unconfirmed results of Special Attack Unit assaults are vastly greater than announced.

With the unidentified category warships being more than probably carriers, the fact that eight of the 12 enemy ships sunk, or damaged were carriers is held to indicate that the stress in the Japanese attacks is placed on the destruction of the enemy's carriers. Although this phase of the battle apparently is over, with the flight of the enemy, it is believed that some enemy vessels succeeded in escaping destruction and that therefore the force will be reorganized for a new assault.

Lone B-29 Over Kyushu

One B-29 bomber flew over the eastern coast of Kyushu shortly after midnight on Thursday, and advancing northward, appeared over Hiroshima. The raider fled from the direction of Kochi at about 1 a.m. No bombs were dropped.

NIPPON BOMBERS BLAST MEIKTILA IN NIGHT RAID

Frantic Attempt Made by Enemy to Protect Base—Big Battle in Mandalay

Domei

ADVANCE BASE IN BURMA, March 22.—Penetrating the skies over Meiktila at midnight on March 20, Japanese Bomber Units blasted the enemy position in the face of furious anti-aircraft fire. All the planes returned safely. Bombed by the Japanese, the enemy utilized bright searchlights and various kinds of anti-aircraft arms in an attempt to hamper the activities of the Japanese Air Force. The fact that they employed every possible means to obstruct the Japanese air assault reveals their frantic attempt to protect their remaining position.

Stiff Resistance Offered

By O. OKUBO and T. TOKUNAGA
Of the Military Press Corps

BURMESE FRONT, March 19.—Mandalay Palace which had witnessed the vicissitudes of the Burmese people for the last 200 years has now become a scene of bloody battles, with the Japanese putting up a stiff resistance against the enemy. As a result of devastating fighting, the northern sector with Mandalay hill and the Palace as pivotal points and the southern sector with the station at the center have become littered with corpses.

Powerful enemy units advancing southward hurled some 10,000 shells daily against the one-kilometer area of the Japanese position, and furthermore, under cover of aircraft and tank activities gradually penetrated the outer Japanese defenses. At the same time, resorting to scorched earth tactics, the enemy has been using a great amount of gasoline and flare-bomb throwers in constant attacks against Mandalay hill where more than 100 pagodas stand. Thus, the enemy forces have greatly intensified their offensive against the city.

The Japanese, however, have been maintaining a heroic stand in guarding the city. One Japanese Automobile Unit is reported to have killed 300 enemy soldiers including some score of whites. Meanwhile, Shock Attack Units have been conducting closing-in assaults, blasting enemy tanks amid the roaring of guns.

Against the Gurkhas, the Japanese have been using hand grenades, throwing the enemy troops into extreme confusion. Some Indian soldiers operating on the Mandalay-Sagain road, greatly frightened by Japanese shock attacks began to retreat, when enemy aircraft which mistook the Indians for Japanese dropped 50-kilogram incendiaries and killed most of them.

Most impressive is the fact that the Burmese have been giving whole-hearted cooperation to the Japanese Forces, gathering information and offering foodstuffs. One Burmese youth who received an arm wound is reported to have killed some 10 enemy soldiers. The superb fighting spirit constantly manifested by the Burmese in defending the city, has immensely moved the Japanese fighting men.

WMC'S METHODS RAPPED

Accused of Sabotaging Voluntary Labor Recruiting

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 21.—The United States War Manpower Commission is being subjected to severe criticism by its own Labor Management Policy Committee, in connection with the Commission's attempt to force workers in New Bedford, Massachusetts, to leave their textile jobs to take over war jobs, according to a Washington report.

The WMC Labor Management Policy Committee charges that the Administration, in an attempt to prove that the voluntary system has broken down and that compulsion must be accepted, deliberately sabotaged voluntary labor recruiting methods at New Bedford.

Congressional circles point out that the supporters of the Work-or-Jail Bill frequently take recourse to methods such as those used in the New Bedford case. Considerable flurry is expected in Congress.

Flynn Visiting Italy

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 22.—The visit to Italy of Edward J. Flynn, Democratic Party leader, after touring the Soviet Union means that President Roosevelt is attempting to better the relations between the Vatican and Moscow, according to Washington political observers.

Enemy Bombs Copenhagen

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 22.—More than 100 civilians were killed and 200 seriously injured when anti-Axis low-flying bombers on Wednesday forenoon bombed the city area of Copenhagen, according to a report from that city.

U.S. Arms, Wireless Prove Faithlessness Of F.I.C. Authorities

By H. HISAKADO
Of the Military Press Corps

NORTHERN INDO-CHINA, March 22.—More evidences have come to light of the breach of faith by French Indo-China against Japan, as Japanese soldiers in the mountains of Moc Chau west of Hanoi, have discovered various ammunition, recently manufactured in the United States. The field provisions being used by the French soldiers were also clearly marked "For Use by the U.S. Army," while the elaborate and complicated system of wireless set up in even small hamlets is proof of the exchange of communications carried on between the anti-Axis countries and the French Indo-China army.

BRITAIN NOT TO DISCUSS FREEING INDIAN CAPTIVES

Amery Says Talks With Wavell Will Not Touch on Political Prisoners' Issue

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 22.—Leopold Amery, British Secretary of State for India, today told the House of Commons that during the visit of Field Marshal Viscount Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India, who is coming to London soon, the Government will not discuss the desirability of releasing political prisoners in India, according to a London report. Amery said that only "political issues will be discussed.

To Discuss India's Future

Domei

LISBON, March 21.—Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent in London, believed that the foremost subjects of discussion between Field Marshal Viscount Archibald Wavell, Viceroy and Governor General of India, will be the concentration and shifting of the main weight of attack on Japan after the end of the European war which would naturally throw a very heavy strain upon India.

The Indian political problems probably will also be discussed, he said adding that the whole political field is likely to be reviewed in the discussions and the Viceroy's views on how the situation is developing should prove of special value. The view held in high quarters is that all want to see a solution of the India problem at the earliest possible moment.

Wavell as previously reported is returning to England for consultations with the Government and that John Colville, Governor of Bombay, will act as Governor General in his absence. Wavell will be accompanied by Viscountess Wavell and his visit during which he will consult with Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, and later probably with the War Cabinet is expected to last some weeks.

Amery this afternoon told a press conference at the India Office that during Wavell's visit the question of India's constitutional and political future naturally would be discussed. He said, "The policy announced by the British Government in the draft declaration of March, 1942—Cripps' offer—and confirmed in subsequent pronouncements still holds field."

He added, "That the necessary common measure of agreement between the principal political elements in India on an alternative plan does not yet seem in sight is, of course, a matter for regret. Both the Viceroy and the Government have indeed fully shared the anxiety of all reasonable men to see an end to the impasse." He declared that, therefore, it would be of the greatest value for him and those in the Cabinet to be able to review the whole situation personally with the Viceroy at this juncture.

Switzerland Lacks Coal

Domei

BERNE, March 22.—In order to maintain its neutrality, Switzerland was forced "in certain instances" to sacrifice its freedom of action in the economic field, stated Federal Councillor Walter Staempfli today before the Federal Council on Switzerland's measures regarding its foreign trade. He added that the coal shortage in Switzerland is "appalling" making further curtailments of the consumption imperative and it is likely that the Swiss industrial production will be compelled to closed down partly.

Fear Congressional Action

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 22.—Washington administrative leaders are greatly worried about what Congress will do to the Bretton Woods monetary plan, says a Washington report. It stated that a proposal is before the House Banking Committee for amendments for the world banks and currency plan, and administrative leaders fear that international cooperation may suffer as the result of the proposed changes.

JAPAN MAKES PROGRESS IN STEEL MANUFACTURE

Allied Industries Essential to Successful Prosecution Of Current War

This article is devoted to the discussion of steel manufacturing in Japan. It is intended to show how great a progress this nation has made in this line, particularly her production of steel from scrap iron. The operation is carried out by dispensing with the use of either the copula furnace for iron-founding or blast-furnace for the reduction of iron ore.

Her progress in this line has been contemporaneous with the propitious development of the war situation. Needless to say that in the Greater East Asia War Japan has dazzled the whole world with her brilliant successes, which have been attained by her valiant forces under the grace of the Imperial Throne and through the exertion of their matchless Yamato spirit and the display of their superior weapons.

Now, if asked what are the materials that make these weapons, we must say that in point of importance and quantity used, steel and aluminum are predominant. Though there are many other materials needed, the principal item in the manufacture of land arms and the building of warships is steel whilst aircraft manufacture commands most of the aluminum. Hence, these two materials are essential in war; they are so essential that their increase in production cannot be neglected.

We are justified in going at top speed in this respect, for in this war we are fighting the Anglo-Americans whose obsession of all-mighty materialism knows no bounds. In fact they have been bragging about the richness of their natural resources and the greatness of their productive power, with which they think they can win the war. To meet with this on our part, therefore, it needs no gainsaying that increase in the production of essential materials requires our best efforts.

In this connection, what we hear most nowadays is about the need of ship-building, which gives rise to the question of steel manufacture. Steel is produced from iron; so when we want to make steel we must first make iron. Surrounding this important question, let us start our discussion along our main theme, Steel Manufacture from Scrap Iron.

Made From Pig-Iron

Steel is manufactured from pig-iron by eliminating the carbon contained in a charge of pig-iron, so as to produce a hardened substance which is steel. In other words, steel is an alloy of iron and carbon, capable of being hardened, toughened, or otherwise altered by suitable heat treatment, and of being made serviceable for special purposes by the addition of various elements. In the treatment of steel there are many processes, of which the principal ones are open-hearth furnace, revolving-hearth furnace, electric furnace, and crucible furnace.

Besides these, there is a process through which high grade steel and special steel are manufactured of late by conducting high or low frequency electric currents into the furnace. But this method is merely an improvement on the crucible furnace into which electricity is conducted for additional heating.

All of the above-mentioned processes depend upon pig-iron for their charging material with the addition of scrap iron. This is called the independent steel manufacturing method. It is carried out without using either copula furnace or blast-furnace, but with the necessary materials brought from somewhere else. Against this, however, where there is a forge handy, the pig-iron manufactured from iron ore can be used in its molten form for directly making into steel through any of the processes above-mentioned. This is called the straight iron-steel manufacturing method.

Of the above-mentioned processes, if asked what methods have been mostly used in the past in our country, a glance at the following table will give an instant answer, the table indicating the amounts of steel production in the given period through various manufacturing processes: (a ton unit, and the figures sectioned by four units method)

Year	Open Hearth	Revolving-Hearth	Crucible	Electric	Aver. of Elec. on the Whole Production
1927	1,569,000	38,000	1,200	26,000	1.57
1928	1,863,000	3,400	1,500	38,000	1.97
1929	2,238,000	1,200	1,800	53,000	2.31
1930	2,225,000	35	1,700	62,000	2.72
1931	1,829,000	—	1,500	53,000	2.80
1932	2,326,000	940	2,200	70,000	2.90
1933	2,792,000	—	—	140,000	5.02
1934	2,344,000	—	—	209,000	6.27
1935	4,200,000	—	—	249,000	6.65

Depend Upon Scrap Iron

According to the table, the steel manufacture by both the revolving-hearth and crucible processes was dropped after 1932, but thereafter, in their places, both the open-hearth and electric furnaces gradually gained in volume. Though not mentioned in the table, it is a fact that both of these latter processes depend upon scrap iron as their chief material, so much so, that steel manufacture in our country can be justly called the scrap iron-steel manufacturing method.

Scrap iron was used as the chief ingredient in this manufacture because there existed several pertinent reasons, which may be enumerated as follows:

1. Up to the start of war in Europe, scrap iron could be bought in our country cheaper than pig-iron.
2. The more scrap iron was used the less time it took to manufacture steel.
3. To economize on the use of equipment to save it from wear and tear.
4. Scrap iron could be readily brought and freely obtained.
5. Production of pig-iron in our country was comparatively small in quantity.
6. In the last analysis the scrap iron-steel manufacture was considered most practical in those days as a method to increase steel production.

The above reasons would sufficiently convince the feasibility of scrap iron used in the manufacture of steel. In this connection the following table on the steel production of our country in 1936 will help the reader, as it shows the proportions of various materials used in the production:

	Tons
Total amount of steel production	5,097,000
Amount of materials used for the manufacture:	
Iron ores	307,000
Manganese	50,000
Lime	549,000
Coal	1,000
Pig-iron	2,358,000
Ferrous alloys & iron slags	46,000
Scrap iron	3,217,000
Iron sand	33,000
Heavy oil	2,000

The above table shows that more scrap iron was used than pig-iron. As to where this scrap iron was obtained, of the total 3,217,000 tons Japan furnished 1,720,000 tons and the rest of 1,497,000 tons was imported. In other words, about one half of the total scrap iron used was brought in from some such countries as the United States, India, the old Dutch East Indies, Australia and China.

Imports Necessary

If in those days we could have produced enough scrap iron for steel manufacture, there would of course have been no need of importation. But the fact of the matter was that our steel industry was still young while the demand was on the rapid increase, and moreover our pig-iron production was by no means large enough to fill the requirements. So the most practical way was to import what we needed. At the same time America, who was the biggest exporter of scrap iron, was glad to sell to us as her best customer all that we wanted.

However, when America stopped her export of scrap iron to us toward the end of 1940, which step was followed by some of the other exporting nations, thus practically depriving us almost fully of this important article, our steel industry had naturally to experience quite a hardship.

But Japan was by no means taken unawares by this drastic measure resorted to at that time by our present foes, for she had already formed the Japan-Manchoukuo bloc under which she was to work out her problem to meet the newly arisen situation. The plan was to devote to the production of pig-iron or to develop what we have stated the straight iron-steel manufacturing method. Some such plan was the one whose realization had been advocated since the inception of the Manchurian Incident.

Of this realization, however, all the steel manufacturers could not hope to put the plan into immediate execution owing to the enormous cost for setting up of the necessary equipment. Particularly, with those who had neither copula furnace nor blast-furnace but who had been operating for a long time their independent open-hearth furnaces chiefly depending on scrap iron for material, the technical difficulties encountered in their undertaking were not so simple. They had, to start with, to cut down on the amount of scrap iron in use by reorganizing their method. They had to start anew and establish themselves on a purely Japanese basis—the basis to go by without depending upon any outside help. Finally, as a result of studies from all angles, it was decided to limit the use of scrap iron to 30 per cent of the total material. Though it was an improved steel manufacturing method, there was no question but that scrap iron was still needed to some extent.

Special Varieties Used

Also, with those operators of electric furnaces, many of whom used to manufacture special varieties of steel from scrap iron, it was necessary to use scrap iron not depending upon import and otherwise to manufacture some such base materials as containing similar property to scrap iron.

While this plan was being enforced, what caused its further change was the coming of the current war. The event was to mark a turning point in our steel industry. It made us base our plan on the whole of Greater East Asia regarding the obtainment of raw materials and otherwise so that we might push our steel production at a fuller speed. As to the methods there were apparently four ways considered to be principal ones though by no means representative of the entire industry:

1. Collection of scrap iron from inside the country.
2. Increased production of pig-iron.
3. Establishment of Thomas process.
4. Manufacture of base iron for steel production.

Of these four method, let us dwell on the collection of domestic scrap iron, and so on down the line. We have heard much about the offering of iron to the country and the collection of scrap iron even before the advent of the current hostilities, with the call spreading all over the country. It is understood that quite a bit of scrap iron has been collected from private homes through the efforts of neighborhood associations. But the collection has been temporarily stopped. For the domestic articles which are made of iron, of which a great deal has been already offered, some substitutes are under contemplation. And when strong earthen wares and plaster works come as substitutes, there must be more iron offered for collection.

With the further collection of iron there must come, besides domestic articles and building material, such scraps as playground tools and equipment and outmoded machinery and implements in the discarded small factories, textile and rayon industries. Of these, there are undoubtedly some machinery and equipment whose age and usefulness may not justify the name of mere scrap, but considering the present decisive period where in truth our very national existence is at jeopardy, we must think in terms of national sacrifice. We must build even one more ship and manufacture as many tanks and projectiles as possible. Even those playground equipment would be satisfied to go in the form of bombs and shots to get our enemy. Last but not the least, be sure to keep raising those sunken ships to fill our need of scrap iron.

More Pig-Iron Produced

Next comes the increased production of pig-iron. Since the old scrap iron-steel manufacturing method had to be changed to the open-hearth process which requires more pig-iron than scrap iron, it is only natural to see more pig-iron produced than ever before. Even in ordinary times an increased production of pig-iron would be anticipated as a matter of course; but with such a crucial war period as we are now going through it is more so; production to the limit must be expected. And in this connection, planning is going on to effect the setting up of new forges and other kindred activities. For this, our steel industry is expected to go at top speed. Already new plants have been opened up, established under the straight iron-steel method, with the prospect of many more coming up.

Japan has gained vast natural resources in the south, in which considerable iron deposits are found. While some of the iron ore produced at those southern mines is being brought to Japan to replenish what is short at home, plans are under contemplation to put up iron works on the spot in the south. In this connection, our Scientific Mobilization Society has put up to the Government a plan for consideration, under which pig-iron is to be manufactured by using mangrove charcoal. This must be a splendid idea for under this process iron can be produced on the spot without the need of building any large establishments.

Under the above-mentioned method what we call charcoal pig-iron is produced by using charcoal as a deoxidating agent at low temperature, the product being an iron containing a low degree of carbon. It is the process still prevalent in some parts of our country, carried out on a small scale, and called from the olden times as Tatara iron manufacturing method. In Sweden, also, this process is still in use, coming down from the olden days, producing a good iron with little impurities, and the product quite suitable for steel manufacture.

Requires No Fuel

Now regarding the Thomas process, it is a revolving-hearth method to which the name of the inventor was given. The fact that the basic lining of the hearth is made from magnesia limestone eliminates the need of fuel. This method can be carried on a small scale, and because it requires no fuel the process should have been in use on a much larger scale than is the case at present. But the trouble with this method is that the oxidation taking place from the air is too strong to be practicable in our country. Not only are the carbon and silicon contained in the molten slag too strongly oxidized but also the iron itself is made so that when steel is manufactured from this iron it contains too much oxygen, producing an inferior quality of steel. Though this process was abandoned in our country together with the dropping of the revolving-hearth furnace, it is still used to a considerable extent in Germany, where its prevalency may owe to the quality of her iron ores.

However, a few years ago the late Dr. Kiichiro Imaizumi of Nippon Steel Pipe Company took out a patent on what is called Japanese Style Thomas Process. Since then, this new process has gradually come to be recognized for its practicability, climaxing recently in its adoption by the Nippon Iron Works.

When under this new method the steel making from pig-iron becomes more prevalent, all the scrap iron produced in factories will come to feed the open hearth furnace, from which the manufacture of much steel can be expected.

Lastly, our discussion will go on the manufacture of base iron needed for steel production. It goes without saying that simply because scrap iron has gone as a steel making ingredient we cannot stop there but go on producing some suitable substitute for it. Such things as powder iron ore, sand iron, etc., which are unfit to feed a regular forge, must be utilized to best advantage.

For the attainment of this object what have come forward as base iron for the manufacture of steel are sponge iron, grain iron, low-carbon iron, and others too numerous to mention. Many are the kinds of materials as there are varieties of manufacturing processes, of which considerable number of plants have already been established in our country. To Japan abounding in poor iron mines, even if rich ore comes up from the south, those so-called poor mines mean a lot in this wartime, which must be utilized to the utmost. Along this line, it is expected of the Government to take advantage of the situation.

Advantage in using base iron for the manufacture of steel lies in the production of high grade steel by means of electric furnace. It is done on the same order as using scrap iron. Hence, instead of going through the regular course—the process of first producing pig-iron from iron ores and then turning the product into steel, this is called the direct steel manufacturing process, or otherwise it may be rightly called a forgeless steel manufacturing process.

Experiments Complexed

There are many plants using this process, which have recently come into existence. Some of these have completed experiments while others have already established themselves as productive plants. Of course, different plants put out different varieties of base iron. As to how these plants work and what sorts of base iron are produced, the following brief description is given:

It is done under the revolving-hearth process, with a big cylindrical hearth, measuring from 2 to 3 meters in diameter and from 50 to 80 meters in length set horizontally. While the hearth revolves slowly, from the opening in one end such charges as iron sand and other ores are fed, together with coal and coke as deoxidating agents, and from the other end powdered coal is blown in so as to produce additional heat. Then, after a given time, from the side where the powdered coal was blown in will come out grains of iron and slag in half molten form. And when these are grounded together powdered slag and grains of iron will form, which, when separated by a suitable means, will produce grains of iron. Through this revolving-hearth process, sponge iron can also be produced. As its name indicates, sponge iron is an iron lump full of little holes.

Since this huge cylindrical hearth is run on the same order as that which is used in the manufacture of cement, any revolving-hearth not actually in use, perhaps occasioned from curtailment order, can, with a little renovation, be turned into one for iron manufacture and at the same time for cement making. This is called Bassey process. Used as material in this process, what we call purple ore is none other than the slag remaining after the sulphuration of the ore used in the manufacture of sulphate.

Though a vertical hearth looks like a forge, in its actual working it is a little different from either copula furnace or blast furnace in that the charge of ore in the furnace does not fuse but only deoxidizes. It is run for the production of sponge iron. By putting in the hearth comparatively rich iron ore, and reducing the charge by means of either oxidized carbon or straight charcoal or both, we get sponge iron.

There are several styles under this process, including Uyeshima, Suzuki, and Yawata styles, all of which are apparently based upon the principle of Weiberg Process. Also belonging to this method is what we call charcoal pig-iron manufacturing process.

Electric furnace is a process conceived on what is called arc furnace principle. Through this process almost pure iron is produced. It takes in all sorts of materials for its electric refining.

There is the Matsukawa style direct steel manufacturing process, an open-hearth process, somewhat renovated on a regular open-hearth furnace made idle from lack of scrap iron. This produces coarse iron direct from iron ore, which eventually turns into steel making.

Under what we call Honkeiko style Hogness process, selected iron ore lumps are placed in the crucible in alternate layers with deoxidating agents, which, after proper heating, turn into sponge iron.

The summary of those various processes is that from the standpoint of material those that use iron sand are predominant; but viewed from the manufacturing end many resort to electric furnace to get pure iron; whilst with revolving furnace most sponge iron and grain iron are obtained. The fact that Japan abounds in iron sand and poor iron mines points to the advisability of taking advantage of these resources.

However, in productivity, the revolving furnace process stands far above the others. Yet operation of this process is attended with many difficulties, particularly from the fact that the method of using iron sand has not been perfected. As this process seems quite adoptable for the refining of nickel-containing soft iron ore abundantly found in this country and in the Southern Regions, it is advisable to study methods with the view to improve the present revolving furnace process, and with such improvement attained, to look forward to the development of the present industrial setup, so as to contribute toward the growth and increase of our steel production.

—By Hidejiro Ozaki

India Raps Discrimination

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 22.—The Council of State in New Delhi today passed a resolution recommending the Government of India to apply economic sanctions against South Africa and the recall of the Indian High Commissioner from South Africa following the dispute when the Natal Provincial Council recently restricted the rights of Indians, according to a New Delhi report.

May Hold Trade Conference

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 22.—An undisclosed official of the U.S. State Department yesterday told Congressmen that an international trade conference is under consideration, according to a Washington report.

Moyne's Assassins Hanged

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 22.—The two men, sentenced to death for the murder of Lord Moyne, former British Resident Minister in the West Asia, were hanged on Thursday morning, according to a Reuter report from Cairo.

FINNS BEING COMMUNIZED

Recent Election Paves Way for Leftists to Join Reds, Says Berlin

Domei

BERLIN, March 22.—The Wilhelmstrasse predicts a splitting up of the Finnish Social Democrat Party is a further step in the radicalization of Finland for Left Wing would then join the Communists as has been the case before in the history of the European social democracy according to the spokesman.

Also the German press expresses the belief that the new Finnish Parliament will eventually lead toward the bolshevization of the whole country. The Voelkischer Beobachter believes that, if the new Parliament opposes Bolshevism, it would be pushed aside. It said that the elections were not the end but only the constitutional starting point for a development which would lead to the bolshevization of Finland.

POLE ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED

New Body Will Be Called, Exile Regime in London Announces

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 21.—The Polish Government in exile in London announced today that President Wladislaw Raczkiewicz of the exile government had dissolved the National Assembly at the advise of Premier Tomasz Arciszewki and that a new Assembly would be called soon, according to a London dispatch.

Regarding the dissolution of the National Assembly, Raczkiewicz stated that it was dissolved in order to handle more effectively various problems now confronting Poland. In the new assembly, not only the representatives from the home country, but also those from liberated Polish territory outside the country, various Polish organizations and others will be included, the President further remarked.

Earthquake Rocks Turkey

Domei

ZURICH, March 22.—Some 300 people were killed and 500 houses destroyed in an earthquake in southern and central Turkey today, according to an Istanbul report. It is feared that the number of casualties and damage is still more extensive than the first reports indicated.

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ALL-OUT MOBILIZATION AIM OF PROPOSED BILL

Would Enable Government to Draft Human, Material Resources for Defense

The Government presented to the Diet on March 20 a Military Special Disposal Bill, consisting of 10 articles, which will give the Government full authority to mobilize all human and material resources necessary to convert the Japanese mainland into a fortress. It is hoped by the Government that the measure will be passed by the Diet in time for enforcement by the middle of April at the latest.

The bill was approved at the extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet on March 19. It was, furthermore, arranged for the House of Representatives to hold a plenary session on March 22 to examine the bill. Indications were that the House of Representatives would immediately set up a special committee to deal with the measure.

The bill has two distinct features. In the first place, it reveals the firm conviction of the Imperial Forces to win through to victory in the decisive battles of the War of Greater East Asia. Secondly, few measures which have been passed in the Diet in the past have been of wider scope.

The bill will enable the Government to act speedily toward the fortification of the entire Japanese mainland, through the control, use, transfer, removal and elimination of lands, buildings, etc., and the restriction and prohibition of the removal of residences. Its effective operation involves the transfer of some of the powers of the central Government to the military districts, to the divisional districts, to the naval stations, and to the prefectural governments, and at the same time the proper use of these powers.

The 10 articles of the Military Special Disposal Law are in substance as follow:

Article I sets forth the purpose of the law, which is to build forts and other military establishments and to adjust military matters of urgency as defined in the Imperial ordinances. The area to which the law will be applied shall be fixed by Imperial ordinance.

Article II gives the Government authority to manage, use and take over lands, buildings and other facilities whenever necessity arises. In disposing of such lands, buildings and other facilities when they are no longer needed by the Government, the rules to be laid down in an Imperial ordinance shall be followed.

Article III gives the Government authority to order the removal or elimination of buildings and other facilities in case of necessity, and to prohibit or restrict the construction, improvement, extension, removal or elimination of buildings.

Article IV empowers the Government to prohibit or restrict the removal of residences.

Article V gives the Government power to compel all Japanese nationals to engage in necessary undertakings, to enforce the cooperation of Japanese juridical corporations and other organizations in such undertakings.

Article VI empowers the Government to demand reports on the action taken in connection with the provisions of Articles II to V, and to send officials to places where such action is being taken, for the purpose of inspection.

Article VII requires the Government to indemnify losses resulting from carrying out the orders issued by the Government in accordance with Articles II to IV.

Articles VIII, IX and X cover punitive clauses. Less than three years' imprisonment with hard labor or fines of less than ¥5,000 will be the penalties for the most serious offenses under the law. Less than a year's imprisonment and fines of less than ¥1,000 will be the penalties for the more or less other serious offenses. Fines of less than ¥1,000 will be the penalty for failure to make reports under Article VI or for the falsification of such reports.

Depending upon the effective enforcement of the proposed law, and upon the voluntary and enthusiastic cooperation of the people in the operation of the law, the speedy completion of the great task of firmly establishing a structure which will assure for Japan victory in the decisive battles which bid fair to be fought close to the Japanese mainland, is looked forward to.

Vigorously Mobilizing Labor

At an extraordinary meeting on March 21, the Cabinet considered and approved measures concerning the enforcement of Labor Mobilization for decisive battle.

In this connection, the Board of Information issued on March 22 the following statement:

"Matters concerning the enforcement of Labor Mobilization for decisive battle.

"To meet the situation created by the abrupt intensification of the war, the Government has decided to take necessary measures to meet the conditions for the construction of defenses, including air-defense facilities, for the increase of foodstuff production, for the expansion of arms production for use in the decisive battle, for the securing of the supply of fuel, and for the strengthening of transport systems. Requisite efforts will be devoted to these departments of activity; and while considering the requirements of military mobilization, mobilization and distribution of labor will be carried out vigorously."

Special Honors Conferred on 19 Navy Heroes For Outstanding Action in Various War Areas

The conferment of special honors on 19 Naval heroes, including Admiral Kiichi Endo and Admiral Takeo Takagi, was announced by the Bureau of Decorations and the Navy Ministry on Friday. Admiral Takagi and 16 others on the list were granted Shukunko, or Special Distinction Honors.

Admiral Endo, who had served with great distinction as a commander of a fleet and fallen in action in the Southeastern Pacific in May, 1944, and Admiral Takagi, who served as a commander of a fleet and served with great merit concentrating on undersea warfare and fallen in action in July, 1944 had previously been raised to the rank of Admiral by special Imperial Command. By the conferment of special honors at this time Admiral Endo was granted the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the First Class Order of the Rising Sun, and Admiral Takagi the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and the First Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Other flag officers granted special honors were Vice Admiral Kakuji Kakuda, who was granted the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and the First Class Order of the Rising Sun; Vice Admiral Genzo Sato, who was granted the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the First Class Order of the Rising Sun; Rear Admiral Toshiiye Irisa, who was granted the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun; and Rear Admiral Takeshi Yamada, who was granted the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and Third Class Order of the Rising Sun.

SCHOLARS, TECHNICIANS URGED TO SERVE STATE

All Trained Men Must Be Used To Best Purpose to Win Victory, Says Yagi

I am at present concerting measures which are necessary in order to get the scholars and technicians in the country, active and retired, to serve the State at this junction of the situation to the best of their ability, declared Dr. Hidetsugu Yagi, President of the Technological Board of the Cabinet, writing in the Asahi. Only when all in Japan have a share in the great work of extending fighting power, he emphasized, will Japan be on the high road of victory.

Dr. Yagi's article follows:

I know that the people are greatly concerned about new arms at the present stage of the war situation and that they are hoping for great things from the new arms which have been designed or planned by Japanese technicians.

I am not in a position to say anything about new arms nor am I in any position to say anything about the ideas upon which the arms, newly been brought into being in Japan and about the categories under which they fall. Neither am I in any position to say anything about the new arms which are used by foreign countries. Let me keep silent about what new arms are used by Japan or what new arms are planned in Japan. All new arms are secrets and they shall remain so.

If one says anything about new arms, the enemy will come to know, and the knowledge will be to his aid. If the enemy comes to know, it is certain that he will try to concert measures to counteract the new arm in our hands.

I regret that I cannot let the people know about new arms in Japan and elsewhere for the reason that everything should be done in order to keep the enemy in complete ignorance of what new arms are used by our country.

New Arms A Secret

There is an extreme case of information about new arms appearing in American publications becoming a secret when reaching our country.

The thought in the minds of those who are withholding such information from the people is that the very knowledge that the new arms which are no secret in America are known in Japan, will be useful to the enemy in the planning of military operations.

The practice of keeping the people in the dark as to new arms is common to those in authority in every country. It is also common to the rulers the world over to keep their peace about new arms.

We hear much talk about new arms. It is either by people who are not in positions of responsibility or by people who are more or less laymen.

What is written about new arms is imaginary. Thus there is no endeavor to suppress such written matter.

Must Trust Authorities

I really wish the people to understand these circumstances and try to be easy in their minds. I want the people to leave all things about new arms in the hands of the authorities concerned, and go about their own work. This, I think, is the way for us to win this war.

We technicians are working at top speed in order to produce new arms. And we are making results. The people ought to keep this in mind and also remember the fact that the technicians are planning various sorts of new arms and have no doubt as to their ability in performing their work.

I am an old man, but I am hoping to serve the State to the best of my ability in the same spirit that inspires officers and men of the Imperial Forces to smash the enemy. It was this very idea which made me quit the presidency of a university, a post comfortable to an old man, and take up the hard job which is mine at the moment.

I do not have it in my mind to say things which will strike the hearers. My one thought is of doing the duty of a man at the front of technique, patiently and in silence.

Every morning brings a large stack of letters to me from persons interested in new arms. The writers of these letters almost invariably have some idea of a new arm to communicate to me. There is no doubt of the great concern felt by the people at large about new arms.

Amateur Ideas Crude

But the ideas about new arms such as the writers of letters to me have to communique are of little interest to us experts. They are either crude ideas or ones which suggested themselves to us scientists more than a score of years ago.

Those people who think that the information which finds its way into the newspapers is all there is about the new arms which have been devised in Japan, they do not know. The times are such that all things of importance of the State must be withheld from publication.

I have a word of advice to amateur technicians. They would be serving the State better by seeing that they drive in a nail in the right way or by writing more intelligently rather than by working to invent new arms.

I was asked by a man whether I believed that Japan, by making the utmost use of the materials, labor and technique she has at her command, she could smash America with its vast resources of materials.

My prompt answer was:

"I am firmly convinced that Japan can! If we could not, we would not be able to dwell any longer in Japan. By concentrating the resources at our disposal we could easily increase three and even four times the fighting power we have today and we can win by a good margin."

Have Firm Belief

I firmly believe what I said to my questioner that I am working on measures which are necessary for the realization of a phenomenal increase in our fighting power.

When I talk with younger officers and officials and with other intelligent young men, it often occurs to me that it is these people who will overcome the difficulties which are in the way of solving the problem of increasing fighting power to anything like the extent desired by us.

Now I shall speak of things which I understand, apart from those of which I lack an expert knowledge.

Kanji Tako said a very fine thing to me the other day. He said there are few countries in the world where labor is wasted more than in Japan.

The same thing can be said of technique. There are plenty of fine scholars and trained technicians in Japan in the universities and factories. It happens that these persons have been forgotten. There has been nothing done to have these persons come out and serve the State in the way they are best fitted to do so.

Jealousy, Suspicion Prevails

These persons themselves are tending to look on one another with suspicion. They are jealous of one another. They are spending energy on the conquest of one another when they ought to be using it to promote the national end.

It grieves me to reflect that the people look on their great scholars and technicians as too old to be of any possible use to the State. I am certain that among the retired scholars, technicians and officials there are many who could make a success of an industrial undertaking employing a multitude of workers.

It would not be difficult to get these scholars, technicians, and officials to make themselves helpful to the solution of the great problem of increasing fighting power. This is a waste for which there can be no convincing excuse.

I feel that something must be done to see that all those retired scholars and officials who have the ability to serve the State at this time, he made to do so.

We must be on our guard against losing the opportunity of victory while we have supplies of foodstuffs and iron and while there is an abundance of labor and ability within the national boundaries as Germany did at the time of the first World War.

Making a Special Study

There is in the Technical Board a staff of men who have since two years ago been making a special study of wartime problems.

Budgetary provisions have been made for the use of retired great scholars and technicians in the direction of men on the front of technique. Their chief function will be to facilitate the interchange of technique between factories which are turning out war materials.

I said that the scholars and technicians are jealous of one another and are apt to organize themselves into competing groups.

The same thing may be said of the Japanese people as a whole. The provincialism of the Japanese is the result of the life lived by the nation under feudalism. This is a shortcoming, and we must face it squarely in spite of the fact that we have the virtues of loyalty and filial duty which cannot be found in other countries, that we have an abundance of emotion of a rare richness, and that we have many spiritual advantages.

Preaching would be of little avail to make rival scholars and technicians join forces on short order.

Japanese Have Strong Points

The Japanese people have strong points which will more than compensate them for their shortcoming. As they are, they are easily one of the greatest peoples in the world.

It is, as I think, the easiest thing to give a new turn to the situation if we but force the people to make full use of their ability under national planning.

There must be an end to the habit of using technicians as coolies and coolies as technicians. The thing to do is to make coolies and technicians serve the State as best they can in the way in which they are best fitted. I and my colleagues are concerting measures which are necessary for the realization of a condition under which all technicians in the country, who have not outlived their usefulness, whether they are in retirement or not, will have a full share in the work of extending the fighting power. I am looking forward to the rise of a man to be the leader of the people in the work of promising the country of the increased fighting power which is necessary to assure the crushing of the enemy.

STATT KARTEN

Hans-Werner Petersen
Erika Agnes Petersen,
geb. Janson
VERMAEHLTE
Kamakura, Den 23 Maerz 1945

SHONAN TURNS BULWARK FOR DEFENSE OF SOUTH

Natives, Japanese Alike Work For Production Boost—Daily Maneuvers Held

Domei

SHONAN, March 23.—Shonan has literally become the advance defense base of the entire south with the enemy revealing his designs in Burma and the Indian Ocean and guns being pointed at Palawan Island and Zamboanga in the Philippines.

Indo-China, Borneo and the whole of Malai have tightened their defense belts, with Shonan taking the lead. Natives and Japanese alike are putting shoulder to shoulder in increased armament and food production while under raids, they have worked in unison in putting out fires or giving relief and aid to war victims.

The Japanese have been practising various fighting tactics in the open squares after the setting of the blazing sun. Three short months ago the natives would come to gaze in idle curiosity at the Japanese who were fanatically, it seemed, toiling away at these maneuvers but now these natives are full of admiration for the preparedness of the Japanese and under their guidance are being trained too and being imbued with fighting spirit.

The women too have sensed the critical situation and, on March 20 one volunteer service corps of girl office workers were sent off from the place to which they had grown accustomed to take up more important work elsewhere in the south.

Thus, for Shonan, it is an all-out effort of men and women, both Japanese and natives and is living proof that with their spirits they can and will overcome the enemy.

Less Than 4 Millions Now Living in Tokyo, Odachi Tells House

Less than 4,000,000 people now live in Tokyo, it was disclosed by Home Minister Shigeo Odachi on Thursday. In reply to a question by Masanori Nagayama in the House of Representatives vacancy elections committee, the Home Minister declared that this fall in the rate of the capital's population was expected to continue with considerable numbers more moving out to rural areas. Home Minister Odachi stated that he could not say what the population of Tokyo would be when the evacuation ceases in view of the fact that general measures concerning how many persons are required to remain and in regard to dispersal transport had not yet been made concrete. He added that as a matter of fact it was not an easy task to send several million persons into the rural areas within a very short time.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY BLOCS PLANNED FOR EMERGENCY

To Be Formed Under Each Regional Administrative Body, Koiso Tells Budget Session

Preparations have been made for self-sustaining blocs to be formed by the zones under each of the Regional Administrative Councils in case Japan is turned into a battlefield, declared Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso on Thursday. The statement was made in answer to a question by Mitsugu Tanaka in the House of Representatives plenary budget session.

"It is impossible to foresee what zone will be cut off or when," the Prime Minister said, "but I believe that it is most compatible with the times to establish a structure in which the zones under each of the Regional Administrative Councils will be able to be self-sufficient and conduct their own affairs. For each of the Regional Administrative Councils to take up the above structure does not mean that this will be possible only through the assumption of central powers by the chairman of each council. Matters will be conducted with the chairman as the center, but in consideration of zones being cut into smaller sections, the chairman may have various matters conducted by each of the administrative zones under him."

NETAJI BACKS MOVE IN F.I.C.

Says Last Vestige of Foreign Powers In E. Asia Wiped Out

Domei

RANGOON, March 15 (Delayed).—The speedy action taken by Japan in French Indo-China has not only totally wiped out the last vestige of foreign Powers in East Asia but has also strengthened the defense of East Asia. Once again Japan has been instrumental in the liberation of the oppressed peoples of East Asia from foreign domination. These sentiments were expressed by Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, in a statement issued today regarding the Japanese move in French Indo-China.

While scoring the double-crossing tactics of the French authorities in French Indo-China, the Netaji declared: "The Decoux clique has been finally unmasked and relieved of the last vestige of power. Japan had no other alternative but to take complete responsibility for the defense of French Indo-China so vital to the defense of East Asia. Decoux's plot to let the enemy into French Indo-China through the back door has been scotched in the nick of time. It is indeed a stroke of statesmanship on the part of Japan to have sponsored the proclamation of Annamese and Cambodian independence immediately after the French authorities were deprived of their power in French Indo-China."

The Netaji, furthermore, declared that this act of statesmanship, boldness and courage had endeared the Japanese all the more to all freedom-loving men and women in Asia. He said, "Among those who today are rejoicing at the overthrow of the French regime are the Indians in Indo-China whose activities hitherto had been hampered and suppressed by the French authorities."

The Netaji added that the Indian people must in the future fight much harder than ever before because by doing so they will not only achieve their own independence but will also help safeguard thereby the freedom of other sister nations.

NEW ORDINANCES BOLSTER MUNITIONS FINANCING LAW

Accommodating Organs Classified: 'A' for Individual Enterprises, 'B' for Localities

Two ordinances for the operation of the Munitions Finance Special Provision Law were promulgated on March 22 to be put into effect the next day.

The Government has been empowered by the foregoing law to designate organs for financing munitions companies and similar organizations, while under the ordinances financial organs have been divided into two classes for purposes of the same law. The A class organs are to operate on the basis of companies or enterprises, and the B class on that of localities. In the A class, one financial institution, as a rule, will be assigned to one company or enterprise as the sole agency for that company or enterprise, so far as war production finance is concerned, while in the B class several institutions may be designated for one locality.

The War Finance Corporation will continue to function as the special organ for the munitions industry, in regard to funds the accommodation of which may be difficult for other institutions. In case of war or natural disasters, or for air defense purposes, emergency accommodations may be made by the financial organs covered by the Special Provision Law. The rate of interest officially fixed will be charged on such accommodations.

Munitions companies, special corporations, control companies, companies with authorized capital of ¥500 000 or upwards, and other companies specially recognized by the Government, which come under the operation of the Special Provision Law, number 2,700, 70 per cent of the industrial funds being thus placed under the new system of control.

The institutions to be designated as financial organs for purposes of the Special Provision Law comprise the regular banks, trust companies, insurance companies, mutual credit companies, Central Credit Institution for Agriculture and Forestry, Central Credit Institution for Commerce and Industry, Depository for Pensions, Depository for the Masses, Depository for People's Welfare, War Finance Corporation, South Seas Development Bank, local agricultural associations, and credit associations in urban districts.

The financial organs designated are required to set apart as reserves 10 per cent of the interest and other incomes covered by the Special Provision Law. This is not, however, obligatory for accommodations made with Government guarantee under the National Mobilization Law.

Under the Special Provision Law, the Hypothec Bank of Japan, Hokkaido Development Bank, and Industrial Bank of Japan may grant unsecured loans, while savings banks, as well as the Hypothec Bank of Japan, may engage in the exchange business. The business to be transacted by the designated financial organs on behalf of the companies or enterprises under the Special Provision Law includes (a) payments or receipts for deliveries, advance payments or receipts, and other accounts, (b) payments collected from shareholders or subscribers of debentures, and (c) payments from Government offices.

The accommodations for buying ships and other purposes specially authorized by the Finance Minister are not subject to the Munitions Finance Special Provision Law. Under the same law, regular general meetings of banks, trust companies, insurance companies, and mutual credit companies may also be omitted with the approval of the Finance Minister, in case there is no change in the rate of dividends.

Press Comments

Friday, March 23

TIME FOR STRONG ACTION

MAINICHI—The grief felt by the entire nation over the loss of Yiojima is beyond words. In particular we feel most deeply over the valiant and heroic struggle of our officers and men during the one month. When we read the last telegraphic message sent by the supreme commander, Lieutenant General Tadamichi Kuribayashi, our emotion knows no bounds.

The entire nation is infinitely grateful to all the officers and men who were in charge of the heavy responsibility of defending that island under the command of Lieutenant General Kuribayashi. More than what they have done could not be asked of any man. In spite of which, Lieutenant General Kuribayashi still expressed words of apology for having failed in his efforts. Furthermore, he made clear his ardent determination, after having exhausted all his human efforts, to fight on even after death.

The loss of Yiojima will as a matter of course favor the enemy's future operations. The enemy has also succeeded in shortening by one-third the distance from his nearest base to our mainland. All these matters must be considered separately from the great losses caused the enemy.

Today, the pressure of the war situation is several times sharper than it was at the time of the loss of Saipan. As Prime Minister Koiso points out, we can best respond to the souls of all the loyal and valiant heroes who have fallen on the front through measures which will place the entire nation in the fighting lines.

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For Sale

BABY swing. Japanese made, to be used in chamber. Apply Box 443, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

CAPEHART radio-phonograph with record changer for repeat, single and both sides. Highest standard imported machine in a gorgeous cabinet. Apply Box 2, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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DINING room set (imported), Empire bed, German piano (Steinwegh), etc. Apply by telephone Kanda (25) [illegible].

ENGLISH novels, literary and poetry, etc. for immediate sale. Apply Box 444, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH books on politics, science, fiction, etc. Apply Box 445, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ELECTRIC hair dryer (with foreign motor), beauty parlor equipment, show cases, finger-nail polish (foreign make), Rentan stove (iron) and fuels (boltan, rentan, 6 inches). Large round plate-glass mirror, sofa, table, excellent chairs, waiting-room furniture. Apply Box 447, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRESS Shorthand Instruction Book with Key. "Dictionary" "Speed Studies" with Key, which is entitled "Dictation Drills." "Dictation for Modern Business." Apply to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbocho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

IMPORTED bed, furniture and household utensils. Price will be arranged personally. Apply S. Kiyoda, No. 61, Tango-cho, Akasaka-ku (near Akasaka Kuyakusho tramstop).

INDIAN minced meat balls prepared from meat, wheat flour, ghee (clarified butter, and rich spices). Indian sweet balls (prepared from sweet potatoes, wheat flour, ghee, saffron, and almonds). V. B. Sheth, No. 343, Mure, Mitakamachi, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo-to. Five minutes from Inokashira Koen station.

LADIES' dark blue suede shoes with blue crepe sole, size 6, brand new. Woolen pullover, short sleeves, small size. Black woolen dress, long sleeves. Apply Box 5, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LAWN tennis balls, used. Large quantities for sale. Apply Box 448, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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RADIO-GRAMOPHONE, 9 tubes, beautiful tone, with complete spare set of tubes. ¥4,000. Apply Box 3, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SAFE-CABINET, best imported make, with certificate for actual fire exposure and impact tests, besides guarantee for ageing. Will stand fire reaching 2,000 degrees F. for 3 hours. Size 6.5 × 4.0 × 3.0 ft. To highest bidder. Apply Box 450, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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URGENT: Dental office with dental tools and equipments, gas and bath, in good residential quarter along Ikegami line. Apply Box 428, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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SUITCASE and small size trunk wanted immediately. Apply Box 449, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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PROF. Dr. S. [illegible] English and German spoken. [illegible] 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. [illegible] Sogo Building, Kyobashi [illegible] Tel. Kyobashi (56) [illegible].

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SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1945

The Supreme Effort for Defense

"If the enemy should land on the China continent, we must strike him there. If the enemy should land on the Japanese homeland, we must strike him there. The fighting must not cease as long as a single Japanese remains. The enemy must be hit on the sea, in the air, by the shore, in the villages, and in the cities."

Such were the determined words of Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso in his radio speech Wednesday evening in which he committed the nation to an all-out fight to the finish. Referring to the Mongol invasion of Japan in the thirteenth century when the loss of the islands of Oki and Tsushima proved to be the premise for the destruction of the enemy in the Genkai Straits, the Prime Minister declared that the loss of Yiojima must be made the premise for the gaining of final victory in the present war. To this end he proclaimed that the entire nation would ram itself against the invader like a "ball of flame" to destroy the enemy once and for all.

This is no bombast, no bravado. It is being proved by definite action. The Government has prepared a Military Special Measures Act, scheduled to go into effect next month, which will confer extraordinary powers to the competent authorities to convert the entire nation into a veritable fortress against which the invader will be smashed to his own destruction. Under its provisions, buildings and other construction may be cleared away, moved, restricted, or otherwise changed at will to facilitate defense preparations. Evacuation or movement of property and of people may be ordered, prohibited, restricted, or directed at will at the command of the defense authorities. Civilian individuals and organizations may be drafted for service in all manner of defense activities. Truly this Act will convert the whole nation into a totally mobilized force completely directed to the sole purpose of smashing the invader.

It is significant that although the administration of this Act will be chiefly under the supervision of the War and Navy Ministers, the actual execution of its provisions will be carried out principally by the Chairmen of the Regional Administrative Councils and, when necessary, by local Military District Commanders, Defense Zone Commanders, and Army Division Commanders. Whatever may become the state of emergency in any particular locality, this arrangement will permit the maximum of speed and flexibility in coping with the situation.

With such preparations under way, the nation will attain its maximum fighting power. That power will be bound to destroy the enemy. As Lieutenant General Kenshiro Shibayama, Vice-Minister of War, declared before a Diet committee in explaining the Act, Japan is prepared to destroy the enemy on the seas and along the coast if he should attempt an invasion of this country. "If the enemy should attempt an invasion of Japan, we shall bring to bear every kind of war power and destroy him on the seas. If the enemy should attempt a landing on Japan, by mobilizing and putting into action forces and fire power superior to the enemy's, we shall destroy him. We are prepared, and have unshakable conviction that we shall be able to do this."

The measures which the Government is now rushing to put into effect are to make perfect these preparations on which the conviction of final victory rests. Whatever may be the trials which may intervene until that day of victory, whether the fighting takes place by the shore or reaches even into the villages and cities, with the entire Japanese nation thus girding itself for the supreme effort, as long as a single Japanese remains Japan can never be conquered.

The United States and Yenan

Although the American-sponsored negotiations for a compromise between Chungking and Yenan have recently broken down completely, there is much significance for the future in the fact that American efforts had been directed more toward forcing Chungking to accept Yenan's demands than in forcing Yenan to agree to Chungking's conditions. For example the reorganization of the Chungking cabinet carried out some time ago, in response to American pressure, in which General Ho Ying-chin, Dr. H. H. Kung, Chen Li-fu, and Liang Han-tso were removed from their cabinet posts, coincided exactly with the demand of Yenan which had been assailing these men.

The fact that the United States and Yenan are thus united in the direction of their demands for the reorganization of the Chungking regime throws much light upon the American attitude toward China. It is obvious that the United States desires the Chungking regime to be so reorganized as to facilitate the extension of full American control over China. But the United States realizes that in order to establish her control over China, it is expedient to win the good will of the Chinese masses. In this connection the Americans astutely perceived that the Chungking leaders were losing the confidence and sympathies of the masses through their continued defeats, maladministration, and dictatorial attitude, while as a reaction the Yenan regime was growing in popularity. The United States therefore deemed it wise to march as much in step with Yenan as possible so as to appear to be the champion of the interests of the masses.

Now that the Chungking-Yenan negotiations have broken down, however, it cannot be supposed that the United States will continue to back Yenan to the extent of openly opposing Chungking. For, after all, the unity between the United States and Yenan in their attitude toward Chungking was the result of temporary expediency and not the result of any fundamental identity of interests. As a matter of fact, the future holds increasing possibilities for a frontal clash between the United States and Yenan, for the fundamental interests of the two are incompatible.

Whereas the United States is interested in China primarily for the possibilities of imperialistic, capitalistic exploitation, the Yenan regime with its Communistic ideology and its peasant-workers foundation is unalterably opposed to imperialistic or capitalistic domination. Yenan moreover enjoys a close spiritual, if not direct political, ties with the Soviet Union in opposition to Chungking's dependence on American and British economic power. Although at the present time the United States is anxious to truckle to the Soviet Union in consideration of the necessity of preserving harmony in the conduct of the European war, there can be no doubt as to the thinly-veiled rivalry and potential antagonism between these two Powers. It is thus inconceivable that there can be any real permanent cooperation between the United States and Yenan.

Therefore, however, much the United States may support Yenan as a matter of temporary expediency, Chungking will constitute America's chief focus of interest and center of influence in China; and however much the United States may utilize the antagonism between Chungking and Yenan to victimize the former, the United States can never countenance the full victory of the Yenan cause. The eventual outbreak of a conflict between the United States and Yenan is hence inevitable.

Rural Free Delivery

A farmer stopped at a bank to see if he could get a loan on his farm.

"It might be arranged," said the banker. "I'll drive out with you and appraise it."

"You don't need to bother," said the farmer, noticing a huge cloud of dust rolling up the road. "Here it comes now."

CAMEL CARAVANS OF MONGOLIA

The Camel Is Still the Mainstay Of Transport

No one knows how the camel caravan trade between China, Mongolia and Inner Asia began but since its beginning centuries ago camels have taken out the manufactures and silks of China and have brought in the pelts of wild animals, gold dust and jade. For thousands of miles the caravans went and still go. Along the same routes trodden today went the silks which gave delight to ancient Greece and Rome. Time in China still moves by the half century and the camel caravans are little changed from what they were centuries ago. From Peking to Kalgan and Kueihua, thence into the Gobi, through the grasslands and into the sand dunes which from the principality of Alashan, a name as romantic in sound as any in Asia. Then through the Khara, or Black Gobi, over dread Dead Mongol Pass where many camels have been lost in the snowdrifts and so into the fertile areas of Chinese Turkestan to Kuchengtsu ("The Ancient City") and Urumchi.

The Peking camels are not as a rule straight from the great open spaces of the Mongolian desert although they came from there at one time or another. They are the veterans, the pensioners of this great trade across Asia, which still is largely done by barter. Most of the Peking camels come from the sand dunes of Alashan. For three years they follow their mothers with the caravans. At four they begin to tackle hard work. At seven they are in their prime as beasts of burden and they retain this magnificent strength and an ability for great endurance until they are twelve. After that their teeth wear down so that they cannot graze on the limited food the desert affords. Then they come down to the plain of North China never to return to their native dunes. Here, where they can feed from a nosebag at wayside inns after the day's march, they can continue to do their full work until they are thirty or so.

Travel 2,000 Miles

But in the days of their glory they travel 2,000 miles over wild country—country which is sprinkled with water holes known to every camel man. But still there are hard stages. At one point half way across to Turkestan there is a period known to all camel men as the Three Dry Stages, a test for the endurance of the best camel if the autumn is giving place to bitter winter. There are magnificent sights to be seen in places such as Kalgan and Kueihua. From these places in February many caravans start on their westward journeys, all bound for Kuchengtsu, the ancient city, the gate of Inner Asia. Thus they leave when the worst of the winter is over and try to make the fine grazing of Turkestan in the spring to have camels in condition for the return journey in the autumn. Kueihua is a hive of industry in February. Caravans are being made up, loads prepared, accounts settled. Camel men are hastily buying a few more trinkets for private trading.

One by one the caravans move out of the city heading for Mongolia. On the route several may join together for company and protection from the ever present brigand and the wolf. Up to a few years ago a thousand camels were often strung out in a long line over the desert, steadily ploughing through Gobi sand and with a noise of muffled bells heard over many miles of country. Each day they do their stage of twenty to twenty-five miles. Each night the camels are unloaded, they are grazed and then tethered for the night and watched by men and dogs to prevent ravages by wolves, for Central Asia still holds a number of these beasts of prey. His animals cared for, the camel man makes his tea, prepares his modest meal, smokes a cigarette over the charcoal fire aided by pieces of tamarisk tree, and finally goes early to his tent to be ready at dawn to reload and start the new day's stage. Curious are the loads they carry westward and curious those they return eastward. Tons of brick tea makes its way into Asia. Much goes from Kalgan to Urga, over a well worn caravan trail, bound finally for Siberia. In many parts of Mongolia, Tibet and Siberia the product passes as a medium of exchange. Most of it comes from the Yangtze. Tea dust, stalks and unconsidered trifles are mixed together, soaked with water and pressed into hard bricks, which when dry are both valuable and easy to transport. No one in Asia will drink water if there is a small piece of brick tea to be had. All that the caravan man needs is a chip from the brick and a vessel in which to boil it. Coming back to the Yellow Sea the camels are often richly loaded.

Caravans of Coffins

Sometimes the caravans bring back loads of nothing but coffins. If a Chinese cannot get back to his native place to die his next of kin must see that at the earliest opportunity his remains must be returned. Kuchengtsu in Turkestan has many Chinese traders in the caravan trade. They are kept when they die in a temporary resting place until there are sufficient to make a load. A bargain is struck and the coffins are loaded four on a camel and this curious freight starts on its journey. Caravan masters are superstitious and not fond of this freight but prices usually overcome these scrupules. The superstitions of the caravan man extend to the killing of the animal which he loves. It is the eastern aversion to taking life which has become perverted until the men prefer to see an animal in torture rather than take upon themselves the burden of its soul. The skin of a camel is a valuable thing, worth the wages of a camel man for an entire trip across half of Asia, but no camel man will kill a camel which has been "thrown upon the Gobi" through injury or sickness.

The animal is just cut adrift to fend for itself. There is always the chance, the camel man believes, of a miraculous recovery and to put the poor beast out of its misery would be murder. No caravan man will do it. The camel still has his day in Asia, he is still the mainstay of transport, he still carries on the commerce he made possible centuries ago, he is still used in war as he was in the days when Tamerlane used him when laying waste the lands which are now Afghanistan, Persia and Turkestan and the borders of European Russia. In Peking the visitor sees him at his furthest point east, the Oriental end of his long caravan trails, a representative of Inner Asia, soon it seems to be a relic of a great past. For the camel is doomed although not yet. For better or worse, the sanctity of the desert will soon be gone forever. For the motor car and the transport plane will replace the camel after the war and the world and his wife will speed their noisy course across the miles of rolling prairie, hearing nothing, knowing nothing of that resistless desert charm which led men out into the great unknown.

STATUS OF NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

Sweden's Position Affected by Developments in Finland —Switzerland Now Being Assailed by Moscow

To plunge the entire world in the maelstrom of the war and to make it impossible for any neutral countries to assert their neutral rights according to international law, is the special characteristic of the Anglo-American foreign policy in this war.

Especially, while the United States was neutral she was outspokenly in favor of the freedom of the seas. But once she pitched into the conflict herself, she arbitrarily deprived the neutral nations of their legal right to trade according to the guarantes of international jurisprudence. There is no limit to such instances of expedient volte face by the United States. The most typical of these are the demands of last summer that Sweden cease her ball-bearing exports to Germany and the order to neutral countries to refuse asylum to any Axis political refugees.

Under the strictest sense of the rules of warfare, as it is being waged at present, it is difficult for small countries without sufficient military power behind them to maintain an attitude of neutrality. In spite of this, the nations which have been able to preserve strict neutrality, in the face of Anglo-American pressure to abandon it, are Sweden, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal.

The attitude of these countries toward either of the belligerent camps has fluctuated with the trend of events and circumstances. Thus there was a time when it was rumored that Spain had taken sides with the Axis and declared war on Britain, that is regarding her as a bona fide member of the Axis camp when she was actually a non-belligerent. Again Sweden had intimate economic relations with Germany. And Portugal, which has now severed diplomatic relations with Germany, signed a treaty of amity with Germany in June, 1941, and was heavily dependent on her from an economic standpoint. Due to a change in the European situation since then, a majority of these neutral states have gradually begun to drift toward pure neutrality if not pro-Anglo-Americanism. This trend has become especially conspicuous since the anti-Axis invasion of the northwest coast of France. Even Turkey's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany is inseperably associated with the developments on the French battlefront, while Spain's modification of her Anglo-American policy was accelerated for the same reason.

The Attitude of Sweden

The Anglo-American diplomatic pressure on Sweden was intensified after Cordell Hull, then American Secretary of State, had made his warning speech to the neutrals in April, last year. Up to this time Sweden had managed somehow to ward off the strenuous American demand that Sweden stop her exports of ballbearings and other raw materials to Germany, which she had a perfect right to do as a neutral country.

However, since Hull's provocative address, Sweden's attitude has become more conciliatory to Britain and the United States. But this was because the Soviet operations in the Baltics and Finland had taken a sudden turn in favor of the Russians. One of the incidents which served to strain the German-Sweden relations was the decision of the Swedish Wartime Insurance Council to abolish the writing of policies on any vessel sailing for German ports along the Baltic and North Sea coasts. As a result, all Swedish merchast ships stopped sailing for Germany. Formerly, about half of the Swedish iron ore to Germany and German coal to Sweden were transported by Swedish ships. Because of this, the effect of the action on Germany cannot be ignored.

But also prior to this incident, the fact that Sweden attempted to play the role of an arbiter in the peace negotiations between the Soviet Union and Finland was already aggravating German-Swedish relations. And, following the collapse of the Finnish Front, Germany announced that the entire Baltic sea would be included as an operational area and thereby smashed whatever hopes Sweden may have entertained in establishing trade relations with Finland after she had broken off relations with Germany. Then there was the sinking of the Swedish warship Hansa. And finally the situation reached a point where Swedish newspapers began to urge that Swedish garrisons be dispatched to Norway to shield that country from the so-called destructive actions of the German forces.

There were rumors aplenty too that should the anti-Axis forces launch an invasion against Denmark they would be joined by Swedish troops. However, if we consider that Sweden has recently declared, with respect to Britain's suggestion of a Western European bloc, that she has no intentions of participating in a federation which contains all the possibilities of dragging Sweden into a strife between the big powers, it is inconceivable that a peace-loving nation like Sweden would plunge into the vortex of the war of her own volition.

At present, Sweden's biggest problem is the precariousness of her situation with Soviet-occupied Finland and Norway hemming her in from both sides. Her grave problem of the moment is how she is going to deal with the forthcoming inroad of the Communist influence.

Switzerland

Switzerland is in a fairly safe position to preserve her neutrality politically and economically. In the current war, she has not been goaded as yet from any side to enter the struggle. Recently the decision of the Swiss authorities to lift light control regulations and the ban on weather forecasts in Switzerland in spite of the gravity of the war situation has aroused extreme displeasure in Germany. Otherwise, she has had no embarrassing relations with any belligerent countries so far.

But recently there was an incident which caused an undue mount of commotion among Swiss official circles and made Switzerland the target of condemnation from a wholly unexpected quarter. Owing to the fact that the Soviet influence has been expanding with respect to European problems, it seems that the Swiss Government proposed the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government. This request was promptly rejected. Prior to this, the Soviet Union had refused to take part in the American sponsored International Air Conference on the ground that the three neutral countries, Switzerland, Sweden and Portugal, were also to attend. This critical Soviet attitude toward Switzerland has also aroused no mean surprise in the United States.

Doctor Marcel Pilet-Golaz, the Swiss Foreign Minister bore the responsibility for the unsuccessful negotiations to secure a revival of relations with the Soviet Union and finally resigned. But before this, the Swiss Government issued an official statement which declared, "The Soviet Government has rejected our request for the establishment of diplomatic relations on the ground that the Swiss Government maintains an anti-Soviet policy. This is something of which the Government or the people of Switzerland are entirely ignorant of. The Soviet Government will probably understand the true situation in due time. Meanwhile, the Swiss Government will undoubtedly continue to maintain its attitude of cordiality which was manifested dur[illegible] the unsuccessful negotiations," [illegible]d thereby asked for a reconsideration by the Soviet Union.

The Neue Zuercher Zeitung attacked the Soviet affront by declaring that, "The Soviet Union has led the Swiss Government to a crisis by defying it, and is trying to create social unrest from the left wing." Judging from the fact that the Soviet Union is pursuing a realistic diplomatic policy in Europe, it would not be amiss to observe that she has launched a diplomatic offensive against the Swiss Government.

The Iberian Peninsula

Although Spain and Portugal have formed an Iberian bloc among themselves and managed to maintain a policy of neutrality throughout this conflict, they have shown marked Axis tendencies from a political standpoint. Especially, in the case of Spain her present Government itself was created with the assistance of Germany and Italy and for this reason has been acknowledged as a member of the Axis camp.

However, from the viewpoint of their economy, the two Iberian countries were preponderantly dependent on Britain and the United States. They received most of their supplies of coal, oil, machineries and manufactured goods from Britain and the United States.

For this reason, in spite of the fact that Spain dispatched the Blue Division, a division of Spanish volunteers, to the Eastern Front to assist Germany, she also with very good reasons dispatched an economic mission to the United States last spring in an endeavor to improve her relations with that country.

However, Britain and the United States were not the ones to give Spain the economic assistance which she asked for without receiving military or economic benefits in return. Therefore, on the threat of suspending such aids, both Britain and the United States attempted to exact certain political concessions from Spain. Included among them were the demands that the Blue Division be disbanded, that Axis organs in Spain and Spanish Morocco be restricted and that wolfram exports to Germany be suspended. And Spain, who was still recovering from the ravages of her civil strife, could do nothing but yield before such demands.

The same sort of pressure was also brought to bear on Portugal. And by transferring the control of certain Portuguese bases, including the Azores to Britain and the United States, she has been following a policy of economic dependence on the Anglo-American countries.

Especially, since the withdrawal of the German forces from France, her economic contact with Germany has come to an abrupt termination and it is perhaps safe to say that Portugal has again positively reverted to the pound sterling bloc.

The severance of overland intercourse between Iberia and Germany since the withdrawal of the German forces from France inevitably produced new political problems within Spain and Portugal.

As far as Spain was concerned, her first cause for a headache was the infiltration into Spain of the propaganda corps and guerillas of the Republican factions with headquarters in southern France, a hotbed of rebelious French Maquis insurgents. Although she lodged repeated protests with France, she received no satisfactory reply due apparently to General Charles De Gaulle's fear of arousing the Communist factions in France and from the fact that the Maquis forces had actual administrative control over the entire southern French areas anyway.

Furthermore, the pressure of America and the Soviet Union against General Francisco Franco's Government has been increasing of late and it is no secret that the Soviet Union has publicly been supporting the Republican faction. Britain alone seems inclined to back General Franco rather than the Communist-sponsored Republican Party. But in spite of it, she has been forced to admit that the so-called "Democratic regime" is preferable to the Franco Government; and due to the pressure from both the United States and the Soviet Union, Britain has been able to make public her desire to promote the Franco Government.

On the question of a "Democratic" administration, the governments of the Soviet Union and the United States are maintaining a similar attitude of support in Portugal. And the future course of the whole Iberian Peninsula is ready to take a critical turn with subsequent developments in the war.

Turkey's Position

On August 2, last year, Turkey severed both diplomatic and economic relations with Germany.

However, Turkey's rumored declaration of war against Germany and her offer of bases to the anti-Axis powers never materialized. In fact, it might be more correct to say that the events which followed made these things unnecessary. That is to say, the Soviet Union followed the invasion of Rumania with the complete control of Bulgaria, after declaring war upon her, while British troops were landed on Greece to make it unnecessary for the moment to have Turkish bases. This means that Turkey was able to elude a crisis, but the fact that the Soviet Union had now bolstered its silent pressure on Turkey's eastern front by boring in through Bulgaria is a source of extreme anxiety to Turkish political circles.

There are three factors which make the Soviet-Turkish relations uncordial. The first concerns the question of the Dardanelles Strait. In the second place, Turkey is playing the role of a defensive wall against the Soviet Union for Britain out of her own volition. And thirdly, there is Turkey's oppressive policy against her Communist elements.

The straits issue has always been known as the bone of contention between the Soviet Union and Turkey. The Soviets demand that Turkey should allow Russian vessels free passage through the straits in order to secure an outlet from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean. But Turkey considers the straits an exclusively Turkish problem and is attempting to evade a direct negotiation with the Soviet Union although she is willing to confer with Britain on the same subject.

Although the British have been suggesting an international commission to control the Dardanelles, it is said that the Soviets asked why a similar commission could not be created to direct the Suez Canal and the British fortress of Gibraltar.

The passage of Lend-Lease supplies destined for the Soviet Union is also vitally related to the straits controversy. This issue, pending since last summer, has been settled due to a conflict of policy. One version of the deadlock is that the Soviet Union was reluctant to see Anglo-American vessels slipping into and out of the Black Sea at will.

At any rate, due to the recent anti-Turkish tendency of the Soviet Union and Britain's increasing military and economic assistance to Turkey as well as the straits issue itself, some delicate developments can perhaps be expected of the Soviet-Turkish as well as Anglo-Soviet relations in the near future.

WHAT ARE JAPANESE STUDENTS READING?

Literary Works, Books on Politics Popular

Editor's Note: The following article by Professor Seiji Uyeda of the Daini Koto Gakuin, Waseda University, appeared in the magazine Genron Hokoku, entitled "Reading Matter of Students Serving in Factories."

As everyone knows, the students in Japan are engaged in labor service day and night in the munitions factories, and in engineering factories, and in engineering work, together with the regular laborers, young women of labor service corps and even with enemy war prisoners. Now, why is it that you can distinguish the students from other workers although these students have donned their factory uniform? In my own opinion, it is due to the fact that they are not sophisticated. It seems that the students are maintaining their natural dignity as students in their collective life. However, such an attitude is not limited to the students only but are true more or less of all subjects of Japan who are compelled to live in a collective life and who are working in obedience to the decrees of the State under the conditions of the present exigencies. What are then the distinguishing marks of the student-laborers? In my opinion, reading is one of such marks. Reading gives the students their own peculiar characteristic when they are working together with other classes of laborers.

For some time I wondered what kinds of books the students were reading in the corner of their factories and under the dim-lit rooms of their dormitories in their spare time. I wanted to put down this matter in the forms of figures. With the aid of some assistants I tried to collect data concerning the reading matter of 162 student-workers belonging to the following institutions: the Tokyo University of Literature and Science, the Imperial University of Tohoku, the Tokyo University of Engineering, the Taisho University, Waseda University, the Tokyo Higher Normal School, the Yokohama Higher Technical School, the Special Department of Waseda University and the Higher School of Waseda University. I tried to find out the books these students have read during the recent half-year and classified their answers. I was able to collect data on the reading matter of the students-studying liberal arts and was unable to collect information regarding the reading matter of students of science, the latter being generally not in labor service. But I believe that the tendency indicated by my investigation will be true also of students in labor service in general. In the first place, I found the total number of books read by these 162 students to be 1,738 volumes. This showed the number per student per half-year is 10.7 volumes. It was in the autumn of 1943 that students were mobilized for military service and six months later they were called into munitions factories and other industrial fields. Thus, a great and sudden change came in their lives in April or May of 1944. But during the six months since that time the average student of Japan read more than ten volumes. These 1,738 volumes included:

Items	Number
Introductory philosophy	40
Japanese philosophy	40
Chinese philosophy	23
Indian philosophy	3
Western philosophy	72
Literary essays (Japanese)	269
Literary essays (Western)	9
Japanese novels, dramas and poems	442
Russian novels and dramas	86
German novels and dramas	66
French novels and dramas	58
English novels and dramas	13
Scandinavian novels and dramas	10
Italian novels and dramas	6
American novels and dramas	6
Spanish novels and dramas	2
Politics and economics	131
Science	31
Technology	11
Historical essays	33
Japanese history	46
Chinese history	29
European history	16
Japanese biographies	89
Chinese biographies	3
Indian biographies	2
European biographies	33
Japanese national spirit	68
Morality	24
Science of strategy	14
Essays on war	12
Essays on religion	6
Shintoism	8
Buddhism	29
Confucianism	5
Christianity	3

The foregoing figures indicate that the students read literary works most during their spare time. Then came the books on politics and economics, followed by those on history, philosophy, religion, morality and war. The books on sciences and technology was least popular. Since the number of the student-laborers who have been specializing in science are negligible at present, as they are not usually drafted, the foregoing tendency may be taken as an indication of what liberal art students are reading in factories and other industrial spheres.

However, according to the written testimonials of the students, those who read books on politics and economics had a special liking for Russian and German literature rather than Japanese or French literature. At any rate, the great majority of the students read novels and other literary productions. Those with literary inclinations preferred French works. That literature is popular among all students is shown by the fact that students read 967 literary books against the total number of books of 1,738. And this further indicates the source of mental relaxation which the student-workers are deriving in their factory life at present. They have no Sundays nor holidays except two days off per month. Moreover, many of them work on night shifts. We find many of them reading under dimly-lit electric lamps in their rest hour books of short poems. They seem to prefer authors of naturalism. Instead of reading books on strategy by Suntse or the German strategist Von Clausewitz or the war novels of such Japanese contemporary writers as Ashihei Hino and Fumio Niwa, the students read the works of such writers as Maupassant, Tolstoy and Werther. Those students whose mental level is high read books on Japanese spirit, philosophy, science, and religion.

It is those who are already versed in Japanese literature that read Occidental literature, and those students have a special liking for the literary products of Russian writers of the Tsarist regime and the German works of the Romantic era. Their total neglect of Anglo-American literature may be partly due to the war, but there must be some other reason for it. It is noticeable that Russian literature is most widely read among the literary works of Occidental literature. We find Tolstoy and Dostoevsky much read by the students. Now, what is the true significance of the fact that the books by Russian writers are read by our student-workers as much as our native biographies? The preference of the students for Japanese history and Japanese philosophy represents their healthy mental phase, but the number of such books is much smaller than that of books on philosophy and history of philosophy which are fundamentally based on Occidental thought. This is one of the baffling problems in reading matter for students.

The figures shown in my research may be said to be unrepresentative when the vast number of students engaged in production and engineering work at present is taken into consideration. And such a research may be criticized for being irrevalent at the time when increased production is regarded as a matter of supreme importance and research and learning are relegated to the background. However, the truth should be noted that whereas in primitive warfare, sheer physical vigor and material power proved the decisive factor, in comtemporary warfare, high-degree cultures strike at each other and the power of human spirit and conviction play the dominant role in victory, and for this very reason reading can never be neglected since it is a potential source of mental power. From this viewpoint, my research was important.

Moreover, reading matter for the student-workers is not decided by themselves alone but largely by their superiors, schools and society itself. Material for their reading is supplied primarily by society. Thus society should hold itself responsible for what the students are reading in this critical hour of the war.

He Said It

A teacher asked her class the difference between "result" and "consequence." A bright little co-ed replied: "Results are what you expect and consequences are what you get."